On the Territorial Question. Delivered in the House of Representatives, Saturday, August 10, 1850.

The House being in Committee of the Whole

on the state of the Union, and having under conideration the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation

Mr. HARALSON addressed the committee as

sonable prospect of an adjustment of the ques-tions in controversy between the North and the South, I was satisfied to remain silent upon this floor, content rather to hear the opinions of other gentlemen than to express my own. I had hoped that some proposition might be submitted by the Senate in which, if I could not cordially concur, I might at least feel disposed to acquiesce. But the recent action of that body, known to this House and the country, has wellwho to this House and the country, its went ight deprived me of all hope that any settlement of these questions, to which I can give my assent, will be made.

I would not be understood here as giving my

assent to the settlement upon the original pro-position reported by the Committee of Thirteen

provisions and demand of the majority, too often arrogant in its strength, "thus far mayest thou go, but no further." This is one of those beautitul features in the Constitution of this Union which distinguishes it from the tyrannies of the its strength, its justice, its equality and general

area, including such varieties of soil and climate, it was but reasonable to expect much difference of opinion and feeling among the people, as well as of habits, interests, and institutions. of opinion and feeling among the people, as well as of habits, interests, and institutions. The North chose to lend her energies more particularly to commerce and to manufactures; the South to agriculture mainly. Happily, in the formation of the Government, the peculiar interests of all sections were respected and protected so far as powers were granted; and where no power was given, the local interests of each State was left to be controlled by itself. Such powers only were intrusted to the General Government as were necessary to it as the agent of the states of the settler in blood or treasure for their states interests of the settler in blood or treasure for their states in the property of the States of this Union: Government as were necessary to it as the agent of the States, to be exercised for the mutual what should or should not constitute property. property now constituting the bone of contention between the North and the South, not only existed at the time the Constitution was formed in most of the States, but was made as much the subject of the eare and protection by the Government as any other. Indeed no other property seems to have been so carefully guarded. It is not only recognized in terms, but especial provision is made for its restoration when established the subject to the subject of the eare and protection by the Government are not content to their citizens that they shall go taking with them their merchandise of every description and every species of their property, and the right to go into that territory and take with them every species of their property, and it is not denied.

No Southern Representative here bas questioned their right, or the duty of the Government to protect them there, both in their nerchandise of every description and their merchandise of every species of their property, and the right to go into that territory and take with them every species of their property, and it is recognized. No Southern Representative here bas questioned in the right is recognized. Taxation, when resorted to directly for the pur-

to establish equality among the States in represento the slaveholding States, others as reasonable concessions to those States, in turn for others received by the other States. Of this latter class order of to destroy it.

States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." That equality among the States was intended earefully to be preserved, is proved not only by the reference in the Constitution to the subjects of representation and taxasion, based on this property, but exhibits itself also strikingly in the other end of this Capitol. Rhode is land is as heavy in political weight, and as mighty in political power, as Virginia, or Kenighty in political power, as Virgin becomes at once an equal with the other mem-bers. This equality was not only intended to Deity. To do justly emanated from Heaven, as bers. This equality was not only intended to be preserved, but is essential to our system of government. Partners in a general concern, the risks, dangers, the burdens, the expense, and may I not add, the profits of which are equally to be borne and shared by each according to the articles of agreement. It is not designed now to enlarge on this view of the subject. It may be said, properly, in this connection, that the very idea of inequality is degrading to a State or people; and that no people can prosper, upon whom rests the dangeradation of inferiority in

of Louisiana-those situated south of it being slave States, and those north of it free States."

He further went on to say:
"Florida is south of that line, and consequent ly, according to the spirit and understanding which prevailed at the period alluded to, should be a slave State. It may be true that the compromise does not in terms embrace Florida, and confer, endear it to our whole people, make it justly the theme of praise by plailanthropists everywhere, and the wonder of all civilized national conditions are interested in the later was an interest construction of the confer and instance of the later was an interest confer and it is not absolutely binding and obligatory; but all candid and impartial men must agree, that it ough not to be disregarded without the most weighter. ty considerations, and that nothing could be more to be deprecated than to open anew the bleeding wounds which were happily boond up and healed

by that compromise."

It was also carried into effect at the time

of the States, to be exercised for the mutual benefit of all, and the protection of all. The authority under which it acts was derived from States and for their use. Maine, in behalf of their lumber, and it is conceded to her. Massaehusetts demands that her citizens shall go to On the contrary it is certain the Constitution chusetts demands that her citizens shall go to House, (and their condition is not changed by rightfully claims no power over it, or duty in that territory, taking with them their ships and the contrary and I will pleafer me. respect to it, save that of protection, which is one of its essential elements. That species of property now constituting the bone of contention between the North and the South, not only existed at the time the Constitution was for their merchandise of every description.

caping from those to whom its labor is due. to protect them there, both in their persons and their property. Georgia and the other States Taxation, when resorted to directly for the purposes of the Government and representation in Congress, are regulated with especial reference to that species of property. In at least three constitution it is made the subject of its provisions, and is noted and respected.

That these provisions were the subject of some difficulty in forming our Constitution, will not for them only to be denied. They are to be scribed for herself, when territorial governments of the subject of the constitution, will not for them only to be denied. be denied, and that that instrument would never told that they are unworthy. You tell them, were to be framed for New Maxico and have been formed without them will be readily virtually, that they are not the equals of the other upon the principle of non-intervention,—I say it admitted by all the least acquinted with the his. States of this Union, and that their people are is surprising to me, that when they are not be the surprising to me, that when they are not be the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me, that when they are not the surprising to me. have been formed without them will be readily admitted by all the least acquinted with the history of our Government and the true condition of our country respecting that property, at the time. It is enough for our present argument to know, that so the supreme law was written for the North and for the South—for the whole country—a bond of agreement solemnly entered into between the States, as they severally ratified the Constitution, which has not been altered in any of its provisions touching the subject to this day. Some of its provisions were intended. this day. Some of its provisions were intended engine of oppression and inequality. But, sir, I would have been consistent with the position to establish equality among the States in representation must not, I will not believe this foul injustice which our own Government took when she went tation and taxation; some especially to do justice | will be done my people, until the deed is perpe- to war in defence of the boundary claimed by

We are told, however, that Nature, in her received by the other States. Of this latter class might be named the provision that the African slave trade should not be abolished for twenty years—done in view of the wants of some of the Southern or plantation States. The statesman looks in vain in the Constitution for any authority of the statement to be true, how useless were looks in vain in the Constitution for any authority of the statement to be true, how useless were looks in vain in the Constitution for any authority of the statement to be true, how useless were looks in vain in the Constitution for any authority of the statement to be true, how useless were looks in vain in the Constitution for any authority of the soil, nowever, that Nature, in her took, nowever, that Nature, in her took, nowever, that Nature, in her took, nowever, that Nature, in her took and the soil, and climate of this territory, has effectually excluded slavery by denying to it profitable employment. This is intended, we suppose, to alleviate the load of your injustice. ity in Congress to legislate in respect to sla-very, except to provide for the surrender of per-sons bound to service who shall escape into other there or not, is a question which it is but just States. He will find much to sustain that insti- should be determined by ourselves. If your tation, and a positive prohibition against the statement be true, you have nothing to fear from General Government doing anything calculated the introduction of slavery. If profitless, it would go out as fast as it went in, or more pro-"The powers not delegated to the United States | bably it would not go at all. If you are sincere by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the in this position, nothing but the most wanton States, are reserved to the States respectively or determination to insult, and outrage, and exaswith Pennsylvania or New York. Every new upon a people till the constant sense of that insister State, as she is received into the family, justice will chill the warmest blood of the most inch of New Mexico to be east of the Rio Grande

political rights, to others under the numeroconsent of the sourcessmann of the townsers. This is not the control of the contro

dent on this subject." Mr. Chairman, I will not charge upon the late Executive a design to exclude slavery from this territory; but I do charge that this was an act upon his part unauthorized by the Constitution, because to the Congress of the United States alone belongs the sole and exclusive disposition of the common territory; and it was but due to the American people, and to all interests concerned, that he should have withheld the strong arm of the Executive Goyernment from any interference with the question, even to the extent of the intimation of a desire,

of the agent who was sent to California, deserves my notice. I feel that the South has reason to my notice. I feel that the South has reason to complain of the conduct of the late Administration in that respect. That agent was intrusted with authority to recommend to the people to form a State constitution, and annly for admissions, which those treaties and laws guarantee." with authority to recommend to the people to form a State constitution, and apply for admission as a State into the Union; and it will be recollected, that when the Convention was about to assemble, or was in session and about to form a Constitution and declare their limits as a State, he did not fail to recommend to a member of that Convention that they should take the whole Territory, and leave us nothing to quarrel about. House, (and their condition is not changed by the Clayton compromise; and I will pledge myself to its support, as applicable to the whole Territory. I would support it to-day. But circumstances have changed since that compromise was originally brought forward—as every man who looks into the history of the matter well knows. It is very easy for gentlemen from the North, who hold this doctrine of non-intersume to make any negotiation excluding the rights. well knows. It is very easy for gentlemen from the North, who hold this doctrine of non-intervention, as it is now promulgated, after having appropriated to themselves one-third of the whole

erritory, to advocate it in regard to the balance But the doctrine, even then, is to be received nder circumstances very different from those

While I am upon this branch of the subject, Mr. Chairman, I wish to notice a position which is often taken, viz.: that a part of Texas-that part lying on the Upper Rio Grande-was never reduced to possession by Texas, and consequently that it now properly constitutes a part of New Mexico. I ask gentlemen who take this position, what greater reason have you to concede the Lower Rio Grande to be the boundary of Texas? Texas was no more in posses-sion of the lower territory than she was of the upper territory. Why, the war commenced on the Lower Rio Grande. It was the possession of the lower territory, between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, which, after the annexation of l'exas, led to war. We took Texas as she was, with her boundaries fully proclaimed to the

It would have been just, sir, and nothing more than was just to that State, when this committee already secured for the North one third of the whole territory acquired from Mexico, and especially as the very plat accompanying the deed sustains your claim, we will concede it and confirm to you all the territory east-of the Rio Grande.

be advantaged by the Committee of Thirecomposition reported by the Committee of Thirecomposition in the Senuic but rather desire it should be understood that I dissented from almost all the propositions submitted by that committee the line of the propositions are desired to the committee of the line of the proposition of the line of the proposition of the south, the understood that I dissented from almost all the propositions are desired to the committee of the line of the proposition of the south, the question was compounted upon the committee of the committee of this committee on this committee on this committee on this committee on the commi even to the extent of the intimation of a desire, upon its part, that the people of California should form either one kind of government or another.

But, Mr. Chairman, the conduct on the part

"The duty of the Executive extends only to th

Texas may assume in regard to her own sume to make any negotiation excluding the rights of the party for whom she was acting to her own benefit—but she was bound to exercise her trus for the benefit of Texas. The Government of Government obtained the line for which she went to war, the Rio Grande and beyond it; and to meet the claim of Texas to that line is indisputable in reason or in

justice—though gentlemen sometimes undertake to throw doubts upon it in this House.

I perceive, Mr. Chairman, that I shall not have time to allude to the other propositions contained in the report of the Committee of Thirteen, in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves and to the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Co-lumbia. I may address the House, if I have opportunity, when these questions come before it.—
I am anxious, perhaps as anxious as any member of this House, that all these unfortunate questions of difference between the North and South should be amicably settled. I still entertain a glimmering hope that a returning sense of justice on the part of our brethren of the North will accord to us our rights, and will induce the House to do something like justice upon all these questions. If this shall be refused, I know not what course my own shall be refused, I know not what course my own
State may be compelled to take. It has been
made the duty of the Governor of that State, if
California should be admitted into the Union as a
State with her present pretended boundaries,
under all the circumstances of fraud and of irregularity which attended its formation, to call a convention of the people of that State.

It is not, by any means, my purpose to urge the people to the adoption of any particular line of conduct; but notwithstanding the denuncia-tions with which I may be assailed, here or elsetions with which I may be assailed, here or else-where, I shall speak my sentiments freely. I will stand to your Union so long as it gives me and mine justice. When it ceases to do that—when it fails to protect my property and my rights— then, from the necessity of the case, the question forces itself upon my mind, whether grievances of this nature shall be endured or not. Whenof this nature shall be endured or not. Whenever a Government fails to do justice—whenever
she fails to protect those whom she is bound to
protect, it is certain that the attachment of the
people thus oppressed must be weakened and ultimately destroyed. Is it not desirable that the
fraternal feeling which has existed among us so
many years—cemented as it has been by the
blood of our fathers—should be preserved, and
that we should still move on in our career of na-

blood of our fathers—should be preserved, and that we should still move on in our career of national greatness, as a band of sister States, reasting oppression, promoting the general happiness, and doing justice to each other? Do justice to us of the South. It is all we ask. We have demanded only meagre justice.

I repeat that I cannot say what course the people of my own State may think it their duty to pursue. But to the land which gave me birth—to the land which has bestowed upon me all the honors which it has ever been my lot to receive—to her I owe my allegiance; to her I owe my first and last duty; and with her, in weal or in woe, whatever my fate may be, I shall be found. It is madness to drive the Southern States to the alternmadness to drive the Southern States to the alternative which you present—because even if the result should be that they acquiesce in your legislation, it is not in the nature of the human heart to

rights, I have no hesitation in saying that the cause of Texas will be made a common cause in the South, and that the effort will be to preserve the South, and that the effort will be to preserve her limits upon the entire Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source. Those limits, as I have before said, not only recognized by treaty, claimed by her, and maintained by this Government in war, but won upon the battle-field of San Jacincto by the blood of her citizens, and acknowledged by Santa Anna, the highest executive of Mexico, in retiring beyond the Rio Grande after that memorable battle.

retiring beyond the Rio Grande after that memorable battle.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, deeply regret, that the Chief Magistrate of our nation should have ever seen proper to menace, with the power and with the arms of the General Government, a sovereign State. Our Republic, if its Constitution is preserved and carried out in its original spirit, is a glorious Republic—the just commendation not only of those who enjoy its blessings, but of all the nations of the earth: I desire to see it maintained and preserved in its original purity and tained and preserved in its original purity and

value.

I desire the citizens of our great family o I desire the citizens of our great family of States to feel as a band of brothers; and whether we tread the soil of New York or the soil of Texas, or of Georgia, to feel an equal pride and satisfaction in the fact that we are American citizens; and when a citizen of New York or Georgia, a citizen from the North or the South, shall plant his foot upon the soil which has been acquired as the common property of the United States, he shall feel assured that the stars and States, he shall feel assured that the stars and stripes of our common country, which wave over him, will afford him that sure protection—not only to his person, but to all that which by the Constitution of the United States is recognized as his property. It is an unequal Government in its operation, if it does not give that feeling to every American heart, wherever it may be on

of February 8, an interesting account of the presentation of a sword to Lieutenant George own gallant Quitman, and proudly bade deficate to a nation hitherto scotnful of the arms of the

the House, announced the ceremonies of the oc-casion in an appropriate manner. The committhe of citizens appointed to wait on Lieutenant ones that ensurine our domestic hearths, con-Adams, then introduced him into the Hall, amidst pled with the deep interest they always take in the loud applause of the spectators. He ap-

ance of your duty, seeking every post where valor and danger meet, proudly sustaining your country's and your own reputation and adding glory and honor to the chivalry of our own be-

to you a carte blanche on our affections; trusting, as you deserve, that beauty may grant to you the solace and approbation of her smiles, and honor encircle you with her renown.

Accept, sir, this emblem of your profession and our regard. We know you will wear it stainless; and if again our country calls her heroes from the slumbers of peace, you will not be the last or least to obey her summons.

Lieut. Adams having received the sword thus tendered him, replied in the following eloquent language, made still more touching by the grace.

language, made still more touching by the grace-ful and modest manner in which it was uttered I receive, sir, this gift from the too generous hands of my fellow citizens and friends, with emotions of gratitude to which I can give but feeble expression. Whatever may have been the perils or sufferings of the soldier, the suc-cess of his country in the field, coupled with the ssurance of his countrymen that he has performed his duty to their satisfaction, is the only reward he seeks. I feel that I am more indebted to the kind partiality of friends, than to any extraordinary merits of my own, for the bonor you have this day done me. Compared to the many brilliant feats of arms that transpired in our recent war with Mexico, my own humble services sink into obscurity. After the naval forces to which I was attached, had reduced and seized all the posts of the enemy on the Atlantic, I obtained permission of my commander to volunteer under Gen. Scott, in the campaign against the city of Mexico. It was my highest ambition to lend my personal aid in the reduction and conquest of that proud and luxurious city, so long celebrated as the halls of the Montezumas, and then the last retreat of our unyielding foe. In this ardent hope I was disapdeprived of my chief object in joining the army. The city tell, however, after the most wonderful of battles in modern warfare.

The bannered eagle of our country was plant-

ADAMS, of Mississippi, by the citizens of Jackson in that State.

We have had the pleasure of seeing Lieutenant ADAMS here, and although still laboring under the effects of the wounds received in Mexico, he retains all the spirit and devotion to his country that led him to the war with that power.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO LIEUT. GEORGE ADAMS.—We yesterday witnessed the interesting scene of presenting a very beautiful sword to our fellow-citizen, Lieut. George Adams, of the United States Marines. The Hall of the

we have carved upon this memento a fact shready recorded by history, and taken cognissiance or by our national Legislature—that you were attached to the blockading squadron in the Gail of Mexico, and participated, freely and efficiently, in the capture of Vera Cruz, and all the other cities and towns on the gulf.

While much of our anxiety and interests were directed to that line of operations where our sturdy "Ritles" won impresshable renown, our eyes and hearts did not lose sight of, nor forget our young cagle of the ocean. That the part of the service to which you belong having auccessfully taken possession of all the ports on the sea-board, had furled her white sails, and nothing more seemed left for her to do, but to nurse her gallant tars in the stagming quickled of a mere blockade, and disperse her officers to the solitude of a naval depot.

While many hailed this result with you and exclusion, as a means of leaving the perils and hardships offsearfare, we are proud to know, sir, that you surrended your privilege of absence to a brother officer and yountered to join the land forces under Gen. Scott, in their march to the city of Mexico.

We make the work and bright have received you with more pride through chose conflicts which astonished the work and through chose conflicts which astonished the work done enough, sir, to secure our warmest conflictence, and win our highest admiration. We health you can be well and forces under Gen. Scott, in their march to the city of Mexico.

We may the health of the common property of the Union, who have common property of the Union, who will be passed through chose conflicts which astonished the work of a great produce to the principle upon which the Government of the United State space has the conflict of the Union that the contract of the Union, was belift, and upon it affects that the contract of the Union that the contract of the Union that th

madness to drive the Southern States to the alternative which you present—because even if the restive which you present—because even if the restive which you present—because even if the restive which you may make an equitable arrangement of existing difficulties, whilst it is not in the arrangement of existing difficulties, whilst it is not yet too late. I desire slways to feel that I am not only a citizen of this Republic—proud of her greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the Constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the constitution; accords equality as one of the greatness, and glorying in her strength and prosperity—but that I am not only a citizen of the burst-in glory and honor to the chivalry of our own belowed State.

I am a citizen of a Republic which abides by the constitution are quality as one of the way of the greatness, and under the chivalry of the charters which they obtained from the c

Charleston, on his return home from the Nass ville Convention, and admire his firmness and holdness in expressing his feelings, and only wis there were more such "Traitors in the South.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted having been ably discussed by the mover. Co Irby and Major W. D. Simpson, who being called upon, chained his audience for some time by soul-stirring, eloquest and patriotic address, which he proved that Southern youth, though loving the Union dearly, because for it their father fought and bled, were yet more attached to independence and their own dear South:

The following gentlemen, candidates for the lesistature, viz., Dr. W. Irby, Col. O. L. Calhou W. R. Farley, John Smith, J. M. Chappell, a M. P. Evans, were called upon and addressed the meeting in brief and patriotic speeches, declaritheir determination to cling to the South "couweal, come wo."

Maj. J. D. Wright then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the South to prepared for any and every emergency, and

Resolved. That it is the duty of the South to prepared for any and every emergency, and that end it is expedient to organize Southern as a ciations throughout the Southern States, who she hold themselves in readiness to contribute their decimal contributes their decimal contributes and physical strength, as the digency of the case may require, for the protection of Southern rights and institutions—peaceably we can, forcibly, if we must.

Which resolution Maj. Wright prefaced by eloquent, animated, and patriotic address. I should think, a most important modus opera for the South; one that if acted upon, would able her at any moment, to oppose to the fana of the North, such a phalanx as would make the shrink within themselves, and confine their sy pathy to their own bosoms. But to be convince as I am, of its importance, you should have her spathy to their own bosoms. But to be convino as I am, of its importance, you should have her the orator himself, as he warmed at the recital Southern wrongs, and glowed with the hopes happier days for the sunny South. To which also, Col. Irby, the chairman, and Capt. G. A derson, having spoken, the resolution being agreed to the meeting, and by it unanimously a enthusiastically adopted.

When such meetings are every day taking platall over the South, who can doubt of a gloriotermination to the struggle for Southern equalities the issue be presented in what shape it may Messrs. Editors, by publishing the letter you invaluable paper, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, &c.

The intelligence from Washington, which w

The President would not have ventured on a bold and momentous a step without the concurence of an ascertained and reliable majority i Congress and the North.

We desire to be as calm and collected as the

some that enshrine our domestic nearths, contact the load applause of the spectators. He appeared rather pale from his past sufferings, and supported himself with a crutch, yet the fire of his eye had lost none of its lustre, and his face well be tokened the native modesty and courage of the citizen soldier. He was addressed on the part of the city by Mr. J. S. Hall, who, in the following a remarks, truly represented the feelings of all present.

LIEUT. Adams: In the name and behalf of the citizens of Jackson, I am authorized to present on you this sword, as a feeble, yet appropriate testimonial of their appreciation of your gallantry while in the war with Mexico.

We regret sir, that while other communities at lover our Union, have been bestowing similar evidences upon their favorite heroes, that the misfortune that befel you, while so nobly sustaining our national standard, has rendered it impossible for us to have performed this, our pleasure and our duty, at an earlier day. It is with feelings of just pride and gratification that we behold you again among us, our friend and fellow representative on the ocean—with the promise of a long life of the citizen soldier, lend a charm to his supported himself with a crutch, yet the fate of the citizen soldier, lend a charm to human heart can resist. Whe deep interest they always as a can mever the effaced from my recollection; but when, in the fate of the citizen soldier, lend a charm to human heart can resist. Whe deep interest they always as a can rever the effaced from my recollection; but when, in the fate of the citizen soldier, lend a charm to human heart can resist.

Lieut. Adams, the infect of the citizen soldier, lend a charm to human heart can resist.

Lieut and human heart can resist the leave experiments the remark to the city by Mr. J. S. Hall, who, in the following remarks, truly represented the feelings of all present.

Lieut. Adams, the instead of the citizen soldier, lend a charm to correct the city by Mr. J. S. Hall, who, in the following remarks,

behold you again among us, our friend and fellow citizen—our soldier and representative on the ocean—with the promise of a long life of health and usefulness before you.

We have carved upon this memento a fact shready recorded by history, and taken cognisances of by our national Legislature—that you were attached to the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and participated, freely and the sheaf of the federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday, (Foote,) who denounced every thing like resistance to the oppressive acts of the Federal Government. That tree to which the meritary of the federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday, (Foote,) who denounced every thing like resistance to the oppressive acts of the Federal Government. That tree to which the once threatened to suspend Haie, he himself would now make a most suitable appendage to.

The next news from Congress may be looked to with great the control of the federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday, (Foote,) who denounced every thing like resistance to the oppressive acts of the Federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday, (Foote,) who denounced every thing like resistance to the oppressive acts of the Federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday, (Foote,) who denounced every thing like resistance to the oppressive acts of the Federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday. (Foote,) who denounced every thing like resistance to the oppressive acts of the federal arm. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to do so in the Senate, and he was pretty well seconded by his man Friday. (Foote,) who denounced the bed by such Southern traitors as Clay, Foote specificati